

surrounding schools districts as a denial of a student's fundamental right to an equal education under the Connecticut Constitution. After 7 years of litigation, the Connecticut Supreme Court issued a precedent-setting ruling, finding, in July 1996, that Hartford students were being denied equal educational opportunity. Although the State has not yet determined how best to address this, it is certain that Professor Brittain's efforts will only result in improving education, not only in Hartford but throughout the State.

Professor Brittain will soon join the faculty at Texas Southern University's Thurgood Marshall School of Law, writing what I am sure will be a fascinating book about his involvement in the Sheff case. I know I join with his Connecticut friends and colleagues in wishing him well in this latest chapter of his extraordinary life, and hoping that we will some day welcome him back to our State.

AMERICA ONLINE NEEDS TO  
OFFER ITS SUBSCRIBERS IN-  
FORMED CONSENT ON TELE-  
MARKETING ISSUE

### HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 25, 1997*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge America Online [AOL] to be up front with its customers over the issue of informed consent for telemarketing purposes.

An AOL subscriber myself, I was outraged when I learned the company planned to market its 8.5 million customers' telephone numbers to scores of telemarketing hucksters, without informing them or getting their consent. Under a siege of protests, the Internet provider canceled that plan but instituted another that still breaks faith with its subscribers. Now it plans to allow its own employees to make the telemarketing calls.

AOL still doesn't get it. Families sitting down to dinner do not want to be disturbed by unsolicited vendors. The company needs to make it clear to its customers up front what use it plans to make of their private information and then give them an easy option for protecting themselves from the unauthorized use of that data. And I emphasize "easy." If you've ever tried to opt out of AOL's marketing gimmicks, you know how hard it is. Good luck in even finding the option on the company's Web site.

What AOL should do is display a pop-up notification box informing subscribers of any new marketing schemes using customers' phone numbers and other personal information. This notification box should contain a simple yes or no option for customers to inform AOL of their decision whether to allow the company to release their personal information, or to permit AOL's own employees to market other companies' products to them.

AOL also needs to call itself to a higher standard. Originally, it said it was collecting its subscribers' phone numbers so it could call them if their account was tampered with or if their credit card was stolen—not for telemarketing purposes. Its revised plan amounts to a bait-and-switch tactic.

This whole saga is another example of how an incredibly useful and powerful medium can abuse the public trust. With power must come

responsibility. And if online companies aren't willing to police themselves, Congress may very well do it for them.

I have sponsored a bipartisan bill to safeguard the privacy of citizens' Social Security numbers and other personal information by restricting their marketability by credit bureaus, departments of motor vehicles, and the Internet. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 1813, the Personal Information Privacy Act.

THANK YOU, SISTER CARLA  
DOLCE

### HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 25, 1997*

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a champion of the poor and disenfranchised in Mississippi, Sister Carla Dolce. Sister Carla was born in New Orleans, LA, where she served as a co-director of the New Orleans Training Center for Community Organizers, School Administrator and Teachers. She has served as president of three high schools in Dallas, TX; St. Louis, MO; and Alton, IL.

Sister Carla began her work as a community developer in Tunica, MS, through the Sacred Heart Southern Mission. She was the catalyst for the Tunica Organization of Women [TOW] an organization of women of color. TOW, together with five other northern Mississippi women's groups, formed the North Mississippi Leadership Network which is associated with other groups in a regional and technical network.

Sister Carla was also instrumental in forming the Tunica Citizens Committee for Education, a biracial group to support public education in Tunica. She has also supported education by working with Northwest Community College, the YOU (alternative education) Program, developing a credit union workshop and parent participation mini conference sponsored by TOW in partnership with the Education for the Mid-South and the Agriculture Extension Services.

Sister Carla has served as the eyes, ears, and body of support for the ill-housed in Tunica. Working tirelessly to see that maximum of government programs and funds are delivered to Tunica residents. Together Sister Carla and I worked with the State and national offices of Rural Development to provide over \$600,000 in housing loans for new construction and repairs. In general, Sister Carla's efforts were to support movement for change that worked to assist the people in their efforts to bring benefits equitably to all citizens. Sister Carla Dolce, teacher, motivator, and bridge-builder is now leaving Mississippi to bring her love and attention to those in need in Illinois. We will miss her greatly. Mississippi's loss is Illinois' gain.

IN TRIBUTE TO AND IN MEMORY  
OF DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER

### HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 25, 1997*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American and civil rights pioneer who died last Thursday. Mr. Speaker, Robert C. Weaver, had a life of many firsts. The great-grandson of a slave, and the son of a postal worker, Robert Weaver earned undergraduate, masters and doctoral degrees in economics from Harvard University. Dr. Weaver served as a college president, State rent administrator, this Nation's first Secretary for Housing and Urban Development—and first black member of any Cabinet—Presidential adviser, and chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Before the landmark decades of civil rights advances, Weaver was one of a small group of African-American officials in the New Deal era who, as part of the "Black Cabinet," pressured President Franklin D. Roosevelt to strike down racial barriers in Government employment, housing, and education. Working for the U.S. Department of the Interior, and copious experience as an educator and economist led to Weaver's appointment as New York State rent administrator, making him the first African-American with a State cabinet rank.

Through a host of government and private jobs, Weaver emerged as a preeminent candidate to head a national cabinet department. But when President John F. Kennedy sought congressional support to create the Housing and Urban Development Department in 1961, and named Weaver to head it, the President encountered strong southern opposition and the plan was shelved.

From the time he became an aide to Interior Secretary, Harold Ickes in 1933, through his tenure at Housing and Urban Affairs in the late 1960's, Dr. Weaver was a crusader for civil rights, housing, and education. He was regarded as an intellectual, both pragmatic and visionary, who worked to improve the lives of blacks and other Americans both by expanding their opportunities and by bettering their communities.

After being a catalyst in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Dr. Weaver turned to education in 1968. He taught at Hunter College, Carnegie-Mellon University, New York University, and even became president at Baruch College. He was honored for his hard work and dedication with at least 30 honorary degrees from elite institutions like Columbia University, the University of Michigan, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Weaver was known as a man who was only interested in doing his job, rather than promoting himself. His lifelong toil got urban legislation on the books and nurtured our country's first commitment to improve the quality of life in our Nation's cities. All of us who believe we can build an even greater society, are forever indebted to him.

Dr. Weaver served as a beacon of light, wisdom, and fairness. His appointments paved the path for numerous African-Americans and were monumental to many other African-Americans who found lower barriers and increased opportunity in the last third of the 20th